ere might be some ground for the

CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE OLD MACHINE LAGS WEARY WITH MUCH WATCHING

CONGRESS TAKES A RESPITE

IT WILL GO TO THE CENTENNIAL

BUT WILL HAVE TO BORROW PATRIOTISM

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHNNY DAVENPORT STILL SWEARING

CRAZING INVESTIGATION The Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The Appropriations Committee yesterday agreed to the many appropriation bill. Last year the appropriation amounted to seventeen million This year the committee recommends that it be cut down to thirteen million dollars. Pat Woods Wants Pay.

tian, who assaulted Congressman Porter at Richmond some years are and transseds, the gentlemanly Democratic ru Richmond some years ago, and was confined three months in the Bastile therefor, has arrived in Washington to claim \$6,000 damages for impris cament. He proposes to get it from the Demo-cratic House, because he suffered the indignity of being imprisoned by a Republican House.

The Original Declaration of Independence. to Philadelphia to-day by the 9:23 a. m. limited express. The Secretary of the Interior has directed the chief clerk of the Department, Mr. Alonzo Bell, to take personal charge of this precions relic, and to see it safely deposited in the safe provided for its security in Independence

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$569,162.30, and from customs, \$228,156.31.

At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$6,632,662; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$34,725,000; coin \$25,698,170; including coin certificates, \$26,908,700; outstanding legal-tenders, \$370,527,876. |Confirmations. __

The Senate in executive session vesterday cor firmed the following nominations: John W. Barnes, of Nebraska, receiver of public moneys for Beaver land district, Utah; Charles M. Howard, of Michigan, register for Beaver land dis-trict, Utah; Robert W. Patton, postmaster at Lewistown, Pa.: E. W. Guernsey, postmaster at Elleaville, N. Y.: Third Lieutenant James B. Butt, to be second lieutenant; Charles B. Mun-son, of New York, to be a third lieutenaut in the revenue service.

The Silver Question

which is occasioned, as every one knows, by the Ambility of the Secretary of the Treasury to get mability of the Secretary of the Treasury to get giver rapidly into circulation in exchange for fractional currency, owing to the restrictions of the present law. Let Congress direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in silter on the ist of next month the salary of every Government engloyee in and out of Washington. My word for it, if such an order was issued and earned out or a month or two, silver would soon be plentiful enough, for it doesn't take the average clerk more than twenty-four hours to disburse his

The Davenport Investigation.

menths jay. No noarung in them e.

The Davenport Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice met to-day to continue the Davenport investigation. The committee seemed for maxical to leave the voucher question in the background, and started off in a political discussion with Davenport under oath.

Mr. Davenport was first asked what laws he had urged the passage of through Congress, and he gave the acts called the enforcement acts of 1870, the act to amend the enforcement acts. He worked to this end as attorney of the Union League club of New York. Was not at the time clerk of a committee of either Hosse, but had been clerk of the Congressional investigating committee which was sent to New York.

In reply to Mr. Caulneid witness explained the difference between the Union League club and the Committee of Seventy. The Union League club and the Rommittee of Seventy. The Union League club had in it a number of Democrate and Liberals, whose names he gave.

Preparing to Capitulate. Preparing to Capitulate.

The naval appropriation bill, reported yesterday, appropriates in all the sum of \$12,805,855. It provides that the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the navy, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, fire men, coal heavers apprentices and boys, shall not men, ordinary scamen, landsmen, mechanics, fremen, coal heavers apprentices and boys, shall not exceed 7,500. Eighty thousand dollars is appropriated for the civil establishment at the navy yards of Brooklyn, League Island, Noriolk and Mare Island, and \$5,000 for the protection and care of the navy yards not enumerated.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to make figury as to the best method of making sale of the navy yards at Charlestown. Washington and Penacola, and report the same to the next session of Congress at its commencement, and also take measures toward the recession of the naval station at New London, and report thereon at the same time: and he is further directed to establish a naval rendervous at Tybes island, or at Cockspar, in the State of Georgin, and to make available any Government property at said island suitable for such purpose.

For labor at all the navy yards, magazines, and stations in fitting ships for rea, and in preserving ordinance material, sith, so is appropriated.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report at the next session of Congress the best method of making sale of the inval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington, the same to be closed during the coming year.

After the passage of this act appointments of officers in the Marine corps is probibiled until the number of officers is reduced to seventy-five by casualties or resignation.

The Investigations Generally Suspended.

The Investigations Generally Suspended. The investigating committees have about come to the end of their tether, and very little interest is now felt in them. The Davenport and naval committees are about the only ones yet having committees are about the only ones yet having any interest in them. The Emma-mine controversy is settled, and a report exonerating General Schenck is now in course of preparation. The War Expenditures Committee will have no more witnesses, unless they have Cowles on the moth contract. The Bristow mule and Mary Merritt cases are used up. The District and insane Asylum investigations are about finished, and the Naval Committee has about fired in the attempt "to catch Robeson." The Military Committee has about fixed in the stiempt "to catch Robeson." The Military Committee seeps on with its uninteresting examination of witnesses. The Judiciary Committee is still taking evidence in regard to affairs connected with the impenchment trial. The real still taking evidence in regard to affairs connected with the impenchment trial. The real still taking evidence in shout played out, and, in fact, there is nothing of particular interest left in the way of investigations. Yesterday was about the last of the Davenport and Insane Asylum investigations, so that there will probably not be much more of interest in that line. All of the important committees of the House have practically adjourned over until next Alonday week, though some may commence operation again next Thursday or Friday. Next week will be given up almost entirely to the visit of Congress to the opening of the Centennial. All questions relating to finance, commerce, taxes, tariff and the soll commercial affairs of the contempal. any interest in them. The Emma-mine control

Deputy Governor Woodfin, in command of the National Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., and formerly second officer of the Home at Augusta, Me., testified to the utter worthlessness of the witness G. M. Dow; to the repeated forgiveness and assisance extended to him at the Home, and of Dow's often-repeated betrayal of all confidence reposed in him.

Dr. Clement A. Walker, for many years past superintendent of the Boston Insane Asylum, and now also vice president of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, gave the results of his observation of the Government Hospital, as often as once in two years since it was opened, over twenty years ago, and spoke in the highest terms of its management and its standing among those who have made the treatment of the insane their life study. He also expressed an unqualified opinion that a large body of land was necessary to the successful working of an insane asylum. He thought this hospital would need more land than it already possessed, of Dow's often repeated betrayal of all confidence

sane two or three years ago, and who entertained the most exaited delusions, claiming to be the second Christ, and greater than the first, and re-lying upon spiritual food, refused at times to take any neurishment, and now "enter that he was

ever incane, and considers himself to have been abused and ill-treated when he was forced to take the neurishment and tonics necessary to keep him alive. Dr. J. H. Thompson, who knew the man well, testified to the strength and intensity of his delurions and the unreliability of the impressions and recollectsons of a person so affected. Dr. Thompson spoke also of his visits to the asylum, when he has seen every part of it at unusual times, and 'estified to its excellent condition whenever he saw it, and his high appreciation of Dr. Nichols' executive and professional ability.

The committee having other questions to consider postponed further testimony in this case until Freday next.

Congress Going to the Centennial. Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, received a dis-patch yesterday from Thomas A. Scott to the effect that he (Scott) had failed to make arrangeeffect that he (Scott) had falled to make arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad to send a special train over to the Centennial, to carry out the invitation of the Centennial, to carry out the invitation of the Centennial Commissioners to Congress. Mr. Scott added, however, that he had made arrangements whereby there will be two special trains go out from the Baltimore and Potomac depot on Tuesday next. The first train will start at 12 noon and the second at 3:30 in the afternoon. Colonel Scott said that he would prefer that all who could would go on the 12 o'clock train; but Mr. Hopkins telegraphed him in reply that Congress had agreed to hold a special session on Tuesday and would not get through in time to catch the later train. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Hopkins says he thinks that the larger number will go on the 12 o'clock train. This train will go by way of York and Lancaster, over a road owned through its entire length from Washington to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Hancock says he has not yet received any advice as to what system of identification shall be adopted in distinguishing the guests from outsiders, but he expects to learn all about that today. He telegraphed to Colonel Scott as to what arrangements would be made for the press, but the dispatch probably arrived after Colonel Scott had left his office. It is expected that everything will be arranged to-day. The route by way of York and Lancaster is only an hour and a half longer than the route by way of Wilmington, and upon these two trains there will be no tickets taken up; they are complimentary.

West Point Cadets. ments with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and

West Point Cadets. The following named candidates for admission

to the Corps of Cadets at West Point, having passed the medical and academic boards, are to be appointed eaders to the United States Military emy: John B. McDonald, Alabama; Lewis Academy: John B. McDonald, Alabama; Lewis B. Harris, jr., Caldornia; James B. Rogers, Colorado; Andrew G. Hammond, Connecticut; Warren H. Cowles, Dakota; James J. Byers, Edgar Shubert and Percy E. Trippe, Georgia; James R. Chapmas, Elias Chandler, John H. Gardner, Arthur L. Martin and Win. E. Rafferty, Illinois; Thomas G. Garvin, Indiana; A. C. Call, Iowa; James A. Cochran and David L. Tate, Kentucky; Robert W. Perrin and Parker N. West, Louisiana; Edgar A. Ward, Maine; Isaac E. Hess and Bertram N. Stump, Maryland; Walter M. Dickinson, Sidney E. Stuart and Zerah W. Torrey, Massachwestis; Hubert O. Northrup and Fred. S. Strong, Michigan; George H. Morgan, Minnesota; Charles B. Ewing and Henry B. Moon, Missouri; Arthur D. Sanborn, New Hampshire; George W. Brandley, New Jersey; Joshua Rose, New Jersey; Edward Culver, Samuel W. Dunning, Carleton F. Ellis, George W. Gaethals, Joseph P. Hayes, Paul E. Marshall, and Charles Stewart, New York; Henjamin S. Wever and Joseph B. Bachelor, North Carolina; James B. Meshire and Joseph T. Dickman, Ohie; George R. Bennett, John H. Callaghan, Corlet H. Fenningo, William H. Leeds, Harry A. Leonhaenser, John P. Rutherford and James H. Metharis L. W. V. Hennon, Rhode Island; William Scott, Texas; Frederick T. Halton, Vermont; Andrew M. Brent and Lyne S. Thomas, Virginia; Edward S. Avis, West Virginia; Hugh J. Medfrath and James H. Waters, Wisconsin. The following appointments are made at large: George Refl, Oberlin M. Caster, John B. Ray, Harris L. Roberts, John D. Ruff, George H. Sands, Albert B. Scott, Henry G. Sharpe, John S. Summers, sr., and George W. Upton. B. Harris, jr., California; James B. Rogers, Colo

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

A Washingtonian's Handiwork - Beautiful Piece of Workmanship. Not among the most uninteresting of the many articles to be sent from the District to the Centennial Exposition is a miniature man-of-war's boat, made entirely by hand by Mr. H. M. Combs, of East Washington. It is sixteen inches in length, and is an exact model of the boat belonging to the steam frigate Missouri, which was cap-sized in the Eastern branch about thirty years ago, by which accident thirteen sailors were frowned, while attempting to place an anchorpainted black outside and polished and varnished inside, with titler and oar-locks of silver, red-white-and-blue-silk tiller-cord, full complement of hickory care, and every appointment pertaining to a man-of-war's boat. It will be on exhibition for a few days at his store, corner Eighth street and Virginia avenue southeast, previous to being sent to Philadelphia.

THE ORPHEUS CLUB'S CONCERT.

We desire to draw the attention of all persons who love music to the concert to be given on Monday, May, at Lineoin hall, by the Orpheus club, from Philadelphia. This club is composed of gentlemen who kindly volunteered their services to help the Ladics' Centennial Committee of Washington to contribute their share to the ladies' department of the great Exhibition. This is the first time the club has ever visited this city, and the occasion should not be lost for hearing their choice collection of English gless and other music. A plan of the hall will be at Meterott's music store on and after Thursday next, where reserved for \$1 each. THE ORPHEUS CLUB'S CONCERT

the Editor of the National Republican: Sir. The article in your paper a few days ago from the New York Herald, headed "The Bour-bons for Bristow," contained more truth than can be compressed in the same amount of space by many political writers. It is true, as it asserted that the backbone of the Republican party is com-posed of the old-fashioned Free Sofi element, and the backbone of the Democratic party of the robel element. It is also true that in the Presidential contest the issue must be made squarely upon the element. It is also true that in the Presidential contest the issue must be made squarely upon the maintenance of the Union and equal rights as against secession and State rights, and the candidates must represent that issue. There can be no mistaking that fact.

Now a word as to Bristow. "A Kentucktan" in The Kreuntlican of yesterday tries to show that the Bourbons are not for Bristow. Notwithstanding his anxiety to disprove the Herald's assertion, they are for him. The Louisville Courier. Journal is laboring for his nomination, but when Bristow is accused of having such friendship, the Courier-Journal has enough sagnetly to know that it must make a denial in Bristow's interest. It is so earnest for him that it is willing to belie its own meaning and its own purposes in order to serve him. This is as clear as the day.

But, further than this, other Bourbons are for him, not only in Kentucky, but elsewhere. When they see the report of a Bristow delegate elected anywhere, they come out of their holes as they used to during the war in adverse times. Many of these fellows are in the Departments, more especially in the Treasary Department, and none of then have anything to say against Bristow, although constantly growling about Biaine, Conkling, Morton and other Presidential candidates. If the Bourbons are not for Bristow, why is this the condition of affairs? And why, let me ask, are so many rebels employed in Bristow's Department, and fed upon the Government patronage, in order to spend their time manufacturing seandal for the ex-Confederates to use against the other Republican candidates for President?

The Bourbons not only are for Bristow, but they mean death to all candidates who fally represent the old Free-soil element of the Republican party it is secrified, therefore, to talk about Libcolnizing the Republican party with Bristow, for he represents that sort of conservatism which would deliver the negroes and the whole Republican party of the South over to the tender mercles of the Ku-Klux and nullifiers.

St. Cecilia's Prize Concert. The concert given for the benefit of St. Cecilia's Academy took place at Lincoln hall on Wednes day evening last. Financially, it was a success The singers were Mesdames B. T. Lenzarder and day evening last. Financially, it was a success. The singers were Mesdames B. T. Lenrarder and C. Y. Smith and Messrs. L. E. Gannon, Theo. Miller, E. Holer, S. V. Noyes, L. Doerr, E. S. Holmes, J. Scuffert and T. Lekar. The programme contained choice classic and operatic airs. Those who particularly distinguished them, selves were Mesdames. Lenrarder and Smith and Messrs. Gannoni and Holer; also, Professor Carl Richter, in a piano solo. After feasting on the fine instrumental and vocal music, the audience were thrown into a state of excitement by the drawing of prizes, which resulted as follows: John Mnudsley, first prize, gold watch: Miss M. Downey, second, gliver ten service; C. A. James, third, embroidered chair; Miss A. Rennedy, fourth, carlage algham; J. P. Hamms, fifth, gold ring; Mrs. Hougherty, sixth, watch-guard; Mrs. P. X. Dooley, seventh, tapestry picture; P. Fagam, eighth, vase of wax flowers; Miss M. Mulhall, hinth, chromo; Mrs. M. Simms, tenth, sliver card basket. Forty other prizes were drawn by the following persons; Rev. W. Corley, Rev. E. Sorin, Mrs. Rotty, Mrs. Monan, Mrs. E. P. Jopner, J. Connor, Mrs. J. S. Barbour, P. F. Higgins, W. Crimmin, A. B. Miller, J. Beady, Wm. Poe, O. C. Sabine, M. Donohoe, M. Maguire, Bridget Regan, Miss J. Wutter, Mrs. Bealty, Miss Drummond, M. Leay, H. Donohoe, J. O. Donohoe, M. Willian, S. G. M. J. Murphy, T. A. Masterson, C. May, S. E. Muller, Thos. Francis, Miss L. Mosher, M. Taity, J. D. Bond, Miss K. Heimet, E. J. French, Dr. Murphy, Pred. Schmidte and J. H. Bohn.

RONE, May 4.-King Alfonso has written another letter, assuring the Pope that Spain is Catholic, and consequently Catholics need appro-hend nothing from the application of the clause in the new Constitution upon religious liberty. Moreover, the clause in question does not contra-vene the spirit of the Concordat of 1851. Paris, May 4.—Further prefectoral change will be gazetted on Monday next. These includthe compulsory retirement of seven prefects and the dismissal of forty sub-prefects and secretaries general.

MADRID, May 4.—In the Congress to-day Sen Rainero Ortis moved an amendment to article eleven of the constitution, in favor of the exten-sion of toleration. All objections and attempts, however, are fruitless, and it will pass exactly as it stands, newithstanding the vagueness of the

London, May 5 .- A dispatch from Paris to the LONDON, and the control of the control of the control of the representations of many Senators and Deputies, will ask the Chamber for leave to prosecute M. Rouher, for his letter to the electors

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. An Authenticated Story that Booth Attempted to Take His Life at the Second Inaugura-

The New York Tribune of the 28th instant says: An interesting incident, which foreshadowed th tragic fate of President Lincoln, but which ha never before found its way into print, is vouched for by a number of persons, still in Washington, and who were witnesses of it. On the day when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated the second time, in 1885, and just as he had passed from the rotunds of the Capitol to the platform at the east portico where his inaugural was to be delivered, a man who was recognized by several persons to be John Wilkes Booth, pushed hurriedly through the pas-sage leading from the Senate Chamber to the rotunda, and in an excited and determined manner broke through the line of policemen which kept the crowd back from the procession, and kept the crowd back from the procession, and made a desperate effort to reach the eastern door of the Capitol. He was discovered by a member of the Capitol. He was discovered by a member of the Capitol police—Mr. J. W. Westfall, of New York—who on several occasions before, as well as since, has given evidence of his faithfulness and efficiency. He seized the excited stranger, and, after a severe struggle, during which Major B. B. French, then Commissioner of Public Buildings, at the suggestion of Mr. Westfall, caused the door to be closed and aid to be furnished, succeeded in forcing him back into the crowd.

Westfall, caused the door to be closed and aid to be furnished, succeeded in foreing him back into the crowd.

Booth had already been noticed by at least two persons who knew him passing rapidly from the direction of the Senate chamber toward the redunda, and some idea of his determination to reach the inaugural platform may be formed from the fact that he broke away from the man who first seized him, Mr. Westfall, and but for the closing of the door would probably have accomplished his purpose, whatever it was.

Those who stopped Booth on that day, and who in all probability preserved the President's life, were not aware who the excited stranger was, but the importance of their action can hardly be overestimated. It will be remembered that at that time the great work of Mr. Lincoln's life had not been accomplished. The war was still going on. By this act of Mr. Westfall's, the President's life was probably spared for a time, at least, and he was permitted to see the dawn of peace. After the assessination of the President, and when it became known that Wilkes Booth's attempt to reach the inaugural platform had been thwarted by Mr. Westfall, the latter was promptly promoted to be a liceutenant of the Capitol police force, a position which was created for him by the Hon. B. R. French, then Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and a devoted friend of Mr. Lincoln, as a mark of his appreciation of the great service which Mr. Westfall had rendered the country. This position he held until the meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress, since which time he has been discharged.

President Grant. [Extract from Attorney General Pierrepoint's speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce.] Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: It must be a very delightful thing to gain the Presidency of the United States. 1 am sure it must be very delightful. I judge of this from the fact that I find so many men of great sense anxious to get the place, striving for it taking all honorable means to gain it. [Ap-plause.] They are all eminent men, and I be-lieve they are all honorable men. Some of them are Republicans, some of them are Liberal Republicans, some of them, as I lately find, are Re-form Republicans, and so me of them Democrats, without any prefix. [Applause.] Now, I am States for the last eight years nearly, and I have had some private talks with him on that subject communicate some information to those men who are so anxious to get the place, how very charming it is. (Laughter.) When this man o whom I speak was faty years ell you called him from the camp and from a great office which he held for life; and insisted that he should be President of the United States, and you placed him in that responsible situation when he was utterly unused to public affairs, wholly inexperienced in politics, knowing nothing of the tricks and the treachery which belong thereto. You placed him there at the end of a great civil war, when you hadreleased from bondage 4,000.000 of ignorant slaves, [applause;] when the country was ulterly demoralized by war, corrupted by the overlesue of paper money. There you placed this inexperienced soldier; and as honest men, I ask you did you expect that he could commit no blunder; that he could make no mistake? I know that your response is that you could not so have expected an impossibility and a thing so unreasonable. He will tell you that he has committed blunders and that he communicate some information to those mer every man will tell you, and when malignity has done her worst, and from the penitentiary and insane asplums has called her witnesses, his friends may dely any man to and in his entire record a single thing that will be a blot upon his integrity. [Loud and continued applause.] And I know that the people of this country, remembering the services which he did it, will not allow his name to perish but will place him on the roll of imperishable renown, and they will say that, whatever faults he may have committed, he was an honest man to the last. [Applause.] Now, my friends, he has gone through a fiery trial. He is not done yet, but don't have any doubts that he will come out of it unsinged, and that you will find this great geaeral, on whom you have so often relied, and whom you have so admired, deserving of all the favors and all the admiration you have bestowed. [Cheers.] He is so generous a man, gentlemen, that he will not be unwilling to see any good, honest, patriotic man take his place at the end of eight months, and he will be willing to see him enjoy all the hurries and delights and the charms and the undisturded repose [aughter] which belong to the place; and if there is any man here who is thinking at all about this place, [bowing towards Governor Tilden, amidst applause and laughter,] I can assure him that when General Grant has stepped out of that place he will look secreely on and see him enjoy the luxury and the delights and repose of the place without a single twinge of envy. [Applause.] I admit, gentlemen, that the vapor from the breath of many enemies, some of whom have been disappointed, some of whom have been satisfied, has at times generated into a cloud which has obscured for the hour the bright reputation of this great man; but so sure as there is a sun in heaven, so surely will it pass away, and when he goes

A Boy Abducted from Washington in 1865

on the 6th of April, 1855, Noble Bogan Par-ham, a son of Mr. William J. Parham, a marble carver, of this city, was missed from his home. His parents searched for him in vain, and finally they were compelled to mourn over his loss as Stark county, Ohio, stating that he was still of his disappearance from home. He says in his letter that he was abducted by a soldier, named William Byers, who drove an ambulance and in-duced him to take a ride in the same. He took him to camp, and after keeping him in the army about three years carried him to Portage, Ohio, about three years carried nim to Fortage, Unio, from which place he moved to Allianee, Stark county, Ohio. He there carried on the butchering business for nearly a year. Young Parham, following the said occupation, was gored in the side by an ox, from which he became sick and weak. In the meantime Beyers broke up business and left the place. As the boy was weak and sick, and Beyers fearing that he would die on his hands, the scoundrel abandoned and left him, then only thirteen years of age, to the mercy of strangers. Ill as he was he wandered about and was finally taken in and cared for by a respectable farmer, named Mr. Joshua Wood, who got him a physician, procured all that was desired for his benefit and the wound was cured and he was raised up to health again. He is now over twenty-two years of age, and the friends of the family congratulate the parents that he will soon be returned to them again. Yet they cannot fail to bestow many thanks to Mr. Joshua Wood for his humanity, generosity, kind treatment and attention given to the deserted wanderer, for which they hope be may over prosper. As for the villian Beyors he should receive his just reward—a full term in the penitentary for his unfeeling and bemeaning conduct.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. NEW YORK, May &-Hartford, 4; Mutual, 3.

St. Louis, May 5 .- St. Louis browns,1; Chicago HAURISHTHE PARTALTA TANISLATURE Boston, May 5.—News has been received of the death of Dr. Henry S. West, modical missionary of the American Board at Sival, Turkey, on the 2d of April.

2d of April.

Boston, May 5.—Frank Shenlin has been arrested and identified as the person who robbed President Appleton, of the Haverhill Bank, on the 30th of blarch last. Hatton, the English playwright, has dramatired Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and will produce the piece at Nawasetle with Louisa Howard as Hester Pryune.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

GENERAL BELKNAP ON TRIAL MR. CARPENTER'S GREAT SPEECH

JURISDICTION A MYTH

BUCKING AGAINST JUSTICE

AND TRYING TO BE MEAN

FRIDAY, May 5, 1876.

Mr. KERNAN presented resolutions of 'New
York Legislature asking national legislation for protection of immigrants, &c., which were read, and the importance of the subject set forth Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., reported from the

Committee on Foreign Relations, House joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint Mr. HAMILTON objected and asked that the

ciary.

He said he had been treated badly by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which had promised him a hearing on the subject. The two commissioners from Texas, whom it was sought to displace, were now acting. The Governor of Texas said they had LOST THEIR CITIZENSHIP

missioners took issue with the Government point.

MR. CAMERON disclaimed any intention of treating MR. HAMILTON badly, and on his motion the matter was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The clerk of the House appeared and announced the passage of the concurrent resolution by the House to accept the invitation to the Centennial and to adjourn from Tuesdayto Friday of next week. ext week.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the resolution was taken up for action.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out Friday, the 12th, and insert Monday, the 15th.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the amendment. He saw nothing to gain by losing two days. He wanted a sine die adjournment as soon as possible, and was therefore opposed to throwing away two or three days for nothing.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS was rejected—aves 20, noes 35. The amendment of Art. EDMUSIS was rejected—ayes 20, notes 38.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., moved to strike out Tuesday and insert Honday.

The amendment of Mr. CAMERON was rejected, and the resolution was then adopted as passed by the House.

Legislative business was then suspended, and the Senate resumed its

INFEAGMENT PROCHEDINGS.

Proclamation was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the defendant and his counsel and the managers of impeachment being present.

The minutes of yesterday's impeachment proceedings were then read.

Mr. Carpenter, of the counsel for General Belkinap, said that the only real difficulty which they experienced was the want of the vivid imagination necessary to know what would come from the other side, and therefore to know what to answer. They were yet in the dark as to this, and it remained for him to go on briefly and state their side. He maintained that under no circumstances can articles of impeachment be brought against a private citizen. The importance of this question, not for the purposes of this case merely, but in setting a construction of the Constitution now for the first time brought up, would insure him the attention of the Senate, although his argument would be legal entirely and dry as a stok. One of the theories set up was that the power of impeachment was the same here as in the British Parliament, that any one can be impeached.

The other theory is that the power of impeachment here applies to persons, not to things; that those only in office can be brought to the bar of this Senate. To accept the first of these theories would be to assert that every one of the forty million people of the United States, native and IMPRACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

It must be considered that all the powers con-ferred by the Constitution are derived from grants by the States. He denied that there was no war, ribt in the Constitution for the impeachment of a of the Constitution, by the declarations of those who made it, by the commentators and by the testimony of the managers themselves. The Constitution vented the exercise of the Government in three branches—the Executive, the legislative and the judicial. It defined the powers of all of them, and left nothing to inference. It says the legislative power shall be so, the Executive so and so, and the judicial so and so. These powers are all clearly pointed out and defined.

He read the impeachment clauses in the Constitution, and discussed the power given to the House and to the Senate in this respect. Article 3, section 2, was, he said, the clearest and most conclusive construction as to who were subject to impeachment. The phrase is not that certain conduct shall be the subject of impeachment, but that certain persons shall be. If General Jackson was now living, and at the presentatives for removing the deposits, would that be an impeachment of the President Of course not. Every one views that it would be the impeachment of

That would not be carrying out the intent of the Constitution, which says that the President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be llable to impeachment. Every one knows that the Constitution, just as legislative acts, are to be considered according to the intent of those enacting it.

When the Constitution was first framed fears were expressed that the powers conferred upon the General Government were too limited, and a number of amendments were made to it so soon after that they have always been considered practically as parts of the original Constitution, the discussed the fifth amendment to the Constitution, and said it might be contended that it took away the power of impeachment where the acts complained of were subject to criminal indictment, except as when Eluckstone says they are crimes of such monstrous magnitude as to appail the ordinary administration of justice. The acts complained of here are punishable by the courts within a stone's throw of this Capitol. The fifth amendment in its letter did take away the power of impeachment, but it could be assumed, which was the fact, that there was no such intention in that article. He then read from the debates of

on the subject of impeachment, show that the only idea was to impeach when in office to prevent malpractice while in office, reading from remarks of Pinkney, Franklin, Gerry, King, Randolph, and others. All this showed that they were not thinking of private citizens, of private thieves and nurders, but of people in office. Mr. Gerry was in favor only of impeaching those who held office for good behavior, as those who held office for good behavior, as those who held office for good behavior, as those who held for short terms could be removed. The official delinquents holding the power of the Government were the only ones that were to be impeached.

Mr. Carpenter continued to quote largely from the constitutional debate and other authorities on the point made by him. He said it cannot be maintained that the men who framed that Constitution ever had the slightest idea that a man could be impeached who was out of office. The whole discussion showed that impeachment was regarded as a curb power on the actual exercise of power.

In regard to Mr. Blount's case, he said that Mr. Blount had not resigned when he was impeached, and, therefore, that question was not involved, and his counsel, Messrs Dalias and Ingersoil, did not care to make any issue on that point, as it was a matter of no consequence to them. The managers relied mainly for their cause upon the expressions of these two lawyers in the Blount ease upon a point in which they had

NO EARTHLY INTEREST.

NO EARTHLY INTEREST,
and were not paid a cent to argue.

Senator McDONALD propounded the following: If the term of office of the accused should terminate or expire pending the trial, would that operate to evade or discontinue the cause?

Mr. Carpenter thought it would. Suppose a man should commit suicide, could the trial go on? The object of impeachment is to secure removal from office. If the man is out of office, the object is accomplished. The managers have nothing whatever to rely upon for their case but the three words of kawle, that impeachment extends to those who "have been" in office, and to the concessions made by the lawyers in Blount's case, on an issue in which they had not the least possible interest.

Mr. C. read from Story on the comments of Rawle and the remarks of Messrs. Dallas and Ingensoll, in which Story holds that impeach-ment can only apply to those in office. Senator CONK LING propounded a question whether there is no distinction to A POINT OF JURISDICTION in impeachments between the case of a resigna-tion before articles of impeachment are found and and a case where resignation has taken place after articles are found.

and a case we are resignation has taken place after articles are found.

Mr. Carpenter indicated that, in his opta-ion, the practical effect was the same in either case, and operated to terminate any impeachment proceedings.

The Senate then took a recess for twenty min-The Senate then took a recess for twenty minuter.

On the expiration of the recess Mr. Carpenter resumed, and said he had looked over the interregatories propounded by Senators McDovalo and Coxkling. He said that Mesers Dallas and Ingereel had dedged the question. In his individual judgment the case would said in either of the events mentioned; but whether, if a party was in office after the articles of impeadment were found, jurisdiction would hold after his resignation, was not necessary for him to discuss, for that was not the case now pending.

Mr. Carpenter then proceeded further to quote from Story's Commentaries, and said it must be borne in mind that at the time story held undical position. He size read from Mr. Cursis History of the Constitution in regard to impeachment. He reverted to the Blount case, and the discussions thereon between

office. Inverything he had claimed as to the object of impeachment was maintained in its fullest extent by the managers of impeachment in the trial of Judrew Johnson. But he had another and stronger authority even than the managers. On that eccasion the Senate had allowed Senators to He their opinions. He then read from the opinions of Senators Howe and Edmunds to the effect that impeachment was not a punishment for crime but intended for the protection of the State—to secure the removal of unworthy officers. He queted from Senator Garrett Davis's opinion that-any civil officers of the United States can be impeached; also, from Senator Sumner, that impeachment was for the protection of the State, and for the punishment of the criminal; that this case (Andrew Johnson's) was a trial of impeachment, not a criminal proceeding. He (Mr. C.) and not been able to find a single case in this country or in any State of this Union where impeachment had been commenced against—a man notion office. In Barnard's—case he was in office, although some of the charges against him related is acts committed in his former term. There was not the slightest countenance in the Barnard case, for the hard doctrine that impeachment can lie against a man out of office. That case settles no precedent which can be adduced here. If Belknap had been reappointed by the Fresident and continued by the Senate then there might be some ground for the

and elevated the condition of the Indians. Now it was proposed by the dominant party in the House of Representatives to abandon this policy of peace, civilization and Christianity. The dominant party in the House cared wery little about either civilization or Christianity, I haughter.] Noither was material to its success. If this general conference—representing a millionjand a half of people—shall send a committee of five to the Senate, its voice would be heard and respected, and the bill would not pare, for there was some regard for CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION

THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN TRANSPER.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM.

He read from the report in Barnard's case.

Mr. C. Said he would not do justice to the occamion were be to omit the calim, patient remarks made in the other House by Mr. Manager Hoan on the consistent of the impeachment of Mr. Belknap. He then read from the remarks of Mr. Hoan, that the scene in the House was disgraceful, and that the House had solemnly decided in the Whittingre case that the resignation of an officer terminates jurisdiction of the House over him. Heread at some length from Mr. Hoan's remarks in the House.

Now, what is proposed by the honorable managers. They say that Belknap was in office at the time of his impeachment, and second, that he resignation was no resignation at all. The managers say there are no fractions of a day.

A solder is sentenced to be shot at a o'clock in the afternoon. The President pardons him at 10 in the afternoon. The resident pardons him at 10 in the morning; but he must be shot, because there are no fractions of a day. An officer is relieved from command at 9 o'clock in the morating. His constant goes into battle at 3 in the afternoon. Therefore he must be subject to court-martial, because there are no fractions of a day. On reflection, it is not likely that the managers will insist on this point they have attempted to make, that there are no fractions of a day.

Mr. Carpenter then read from judicial decisions that the idea that there were no fractions of a day is a mere legal fiction. He then commented on the resignation of General Belkmap and the circumstances attending it. Whether he resigned because he was tired of the cares of office, or for whatever motive, did not touch the question. If it was a iresignation in good faith, that was all that managers and the circumstances attending it. Whether he resigned because he was tired of the cares of office, or for whatever motive, did not touch the question. If it was a iresignation in good faith, that was all that managers.

Some Lively Times on the Islandsengers A. W. Coe, the former commercial agent it was a resignation in good faith, that was all that was presignation in good faith, that was all that was presented in the processary. He quoted from judicial decisions to show that the motives can have no effect on the validity of the act; it is the fact only that must be taken into consideration. If the resignation of Mr. Bellhap was a sham, if he had not vacated the War Department, then he is impeachable; but the Senate knows that he cannot go back to the War Department, because it has confirmed his successor. He next discussed the question whether the House of Representatives can support the jurisdiction must be sustained by the presentation of the original matter. In conclusion, Mr. C. maintained that he had shown by the unbroken lips of suthorities that it was only competent to impeach those who ware in office. He believed the settlement of this was necessary to the welfare of our country, necessary for us to world the distance and distances of South the Legislature was assembled, with the intention of enthroning Malcota. The chiefs ordered the native guards to take position in the vicinity of the Council House.

Captain Stevens ordered his marines to disarm the natives. The guards resisted and a fight ensued, in which four of the marines were killed and eight mortally wounded. Three natives were killed and five slightly wounded. The natives were killed and five slightly wounded. The natives were in sufficient force to have exterminated the marines had they wished to do so, but they were restrained by their chiefs, who told Capt. Stevens they had no desire to fight, but would defend their rights. Capt. Stevens took the wounded on hoard the Barracouta. He again landed with artillery, threw up breastworks and kept guard behind them fourteen days, but no further demonstrations were made by the matives.

They then returned to the Barracouta, taking three chiefs as hostages. Meantime the British steamer Sapphire arrived and the chiefs were transferred to her, and the Barracouta sailed for the Fiji Hannit, taking Steinberger, his brother and Coe, who was carried away simply for his loyalty to his native government, prisoners, and landing them at Fiji. The Barracouta has been ordered to Aucklandi, presumably for the purpose

The Winslow Muddle. London, May 4.—In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Derby, replying to a question of Earl Granville in regard to the Winslow case, said the Government had sent a dispatch to the United States Government, which could hardly have States Government, which could hardly have reached Wachington yet; and until the result of the pending negotiations were known it would be inconvenient to put all the papers before the House.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, (Conservative,) member for Christ church, announced that he would ask Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, whether the United States Government had given notice of the abrogation of the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

ATLANTA, GA., May 5 .- The Republican State ATLANTA, GA., May o.—The Republican State convention adjourned last night at midnight after two days session. The delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention are H. P. Farrow, James Atkins, H. M. Turner and George Wallace, col-ored. The delegation is estimated to stand five for Morton, six for Bristow, three for Conkling,

MUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., offered a bill directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to cause to be published the delinquent tax-lists of the District of Columbia and to have the same printed at the Government printing office at net cost, and that 3,000 copies be distributed among the taxpayers of the District.

Mr. Buckner said at least \$10,000 would be sayed by the passage of the bill. It was passed. aved by the passage of the bill. It was passed. VENTILATING REPRESENTATIVES' HALL. VENTILATING REPRESENTATIVES HALL.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tenn., from the Committee on
Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill
appropriating \$\frac{1}{2}.600\$ to improve the ventilation of
the hall of the House, and appointing Professor
Henry, General Casey, Mr. Edward Clarke and
others a commission to disburse the amount.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., introduced a bill to
amend the statutes relating to damages for the
infringement of patents. Referred to Committee
on Judiciary.

on Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature, and a large number of bills were disposed of, and among them the following:

(A large number were reported adversely.)

By Mr. CANNON, of IB., from Committee on Private Land Claims: Bill for relief of the representative of Zach. B, Washburne, of Illines.

Passed.

By Mr. MORGAN, of Mo.: From Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate bill authorising the Northwestern Improvement Company, of Wisconsin, to enter upon the Menomence reservation.

consin, to enter upon the Menomeneo receivation.

Also, a joint resolution to aid the Winnebago
Indians of Wisconsin to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilination, both of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

By Mr. TERRY, of Va.: From the Committee
on Military Affairs, bell to grant the right of way
for railroad purposes through the United States
arsenal grounds at Benicia, Cal. Passed.

By Mr. HARDENBERGH, of N.J., from the
same committee: Bill for relief of Mrs. Elizabeth By Mr. HARDENBERGH, of N. J., from the same committee: Bill for relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, of Charleston, S. C. Passed.

By Mr. FAULKNER, of West Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs: Adversely on Senate resolution to authorize Rear Admiral John J. Almy to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Floure then went into Committee of the Whole up

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR;

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, in the chair.

Sixty-seven bills were reported to the House and passed, the majority of which were for pensions and private claims. Among those passed was one to fix the retired pay of Surgeon General Clement A. Finley, retired; one authorizing the retirement of Colonel W. H. Emory, with the rank and/pay of a brigadier general, and one authorising the Commissioner of Patents to rehear the application of Stephen V. Benet for patent for cartridges.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Geo., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Monday next.

next.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohlo, from the Committee or Printing, reported a bill to print 4,000 copies of the eulogies on the late Representative Starkweather of Conn. Passed.

Mr. HUNTON, of Va., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back House bill for the retire control of Judge McGandles of the next Mr. HUNTUN, of Va. from the Judiciary Committee, reported back House bill for the retire ment of Judge McCandies. of the western district of Pennsylvania, with the Senate amendments.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the bill, because it was in the line of extending the civil pension list. This case might be meritorious, but it was unrepublican to have a civil pension list.

Pending further consideration, the House, at 4:50 o'clock, adjourned.

Dem Pedro, the Good Emperor. CHICAGO, May 5.—Dem Pedro arrived here this corning, and after a visit to the crip which sup-lies the city with water, left at 90 clock, He will United States Senator Elected. Covernor Richard Coke Details of the Proceedings Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, May 5.-Bishop Bowman presided at the opening of the conference this morning Committees were aunounced on correspondence American Bible Society, temperance, expenses cornerations on propriety of revising the hym corporations, on propriety of revising the hymn beek, and on now charters for benevolent institu-tions. The resolutions of J. H. Wilbur, of Oregon, offered yesterday, relative to the transfer of the Indian service to the War Department, were taken up, and Mr. Wilbur advocated the passage of the resolutions. Dr. J.P. Newman sent to the secr-tary's desk and had read the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives for the informa-tion of the conference.

Judge Lawrence, member of Congress from Ohio, and a delegate in the conference, sketchest the history of the Indian service, and held that the present policy had put an

President was not a Methodist immedi; his wite was, and she could appeal to him in behalf of the peace policy which he had inaugurated.
Judge Cooley, of Iowa, and General Clinton B. Pisk, of St. Louis conference, expressed regret that political issues should have been made, which was also the unmistakable sentiment of the onference.
The resolutions were then referred to a special ommittee of five.

Bishop Harris announced as the special committee of five, to whom Wilbur's resolution relating to transfer of Indian service were referred, Judge Cooley, of lows; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Léo W. Leddes, Northern Ohio; William Lawrence, Central Ohio; and Charles W. Rowland, of the Clucimati conference. rence, Central Onlo; and Charles W. Rowland, of the Cheismati conference.

Rev. J. Lanshan, of Baltimore, from the spe-cial committee on Centennial Sabbath observ-ances, submitted a report as follows:

Whereas the commissioners of the Centennial Exposition have, by an almost unanimous vote, de-termined to close both the buildings and the grounds under their care on the Christian Sab-bath; and whereas such action we are satisfied is in entire harmony with the moral and Christian scattment of a large majority of the American people,

people,
Essolved, That the hearty to The of this body be tendered to the commissione. Their prompt, united, and decisive action in this matter.

The report was unanimously adopted. Reports of the agents of the book concern in the city of New York, of the Western Methodist Book ton.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Zelandia, the first of the British steamers of the mail line to Australia, arrived to-day, having among her pasof Samoa, and the Seinberg Brothers. They state that after the dethronement of Maleota by the natives, on account of deposing Steinberg as Premier. Cantain Stevens, commanding the are natives, on account of deposing Steinoerg as Fremier, Captain Stevens, commanding the British steamer Barracouts, handed with a force of markine and went to the Council House, where the Legislature was assembled, with the Interchine of enthroning Malcota. The chiefs ordered the native guards to take position in the vicinity

The Republican Convention.

for Morton, six for Eristow, three for Conking, and eight for Blaine; thirteen white and nine colored delegates. The convention indorsed the administration of General Grant, and adjourned without nominating a Governor or an electoral ticket, and recommended a convention for that purpose, to meet in Macon before the 1st of Au-gust.

COLUMBIA, May 5.—The Democratic State convention to-day elected General John Bratton, Hon. W. D. Porter, D. Wyatt Aiken and General J. D. Kennedy as delegates at large to the national convention. Ex-Governor Perry is one of the district delegates. The delegates are uninstructed, and have different preferences as to candidates, but will vote in convention for the candidate most likely to win. Heated debate is going on upon the platform pledging the Democratic party of the State to accept the national Democratic platform and to nominate a straight Democratic ticket with the prospect of adoption. THE DELEGATES SUPPOSED TO BE FOR MORTON

Louisiana Troubles-More White-Line Iniquities.
New Orleans, May 5.—Acting Governor An-

toine has offered \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the Coushatta assassin. Advices received at the State-house report Senator Twitchell still living, but in a precarious condition. His leftarm has been amputated, and his dition. His left arm has been amputated, and his right arm fis so badly shattered that the doctors propose to take it off also.

Communications received this morning from West Felicians parish state that Weber, State senator, Dula, parish judge, and Armstead, exmember of the house of representatives, have been driven out of the parish by regulators, and compelled to take to the woods. Their fate is unknown.

GALVESTON, May 5 .- A News special from San

Antonio dated the fifth, says: Colonel Quintana revolutionists, is outside preparing for an attack.
There is considerable excitement at Piedras Nigros. The revolutionists, with three hundred men, are waiting outside for reinforcements before attacking the piace. Most of the federal custom-house officials are in Eagle Pass, Texas, for safety.

New York, May 5.—The railroad war con-tinues. The Grand Trunk railroad proposes re-ducing largely rates on freight and passengers between Buffalo and Detroit in a few days, thus down to from 15 to 20 cents to-day, compared with 45 cents of ten days ago. Six hundred car-loads of freight, averaging 20 cents, arrived to-day by the New York Central, and 250 car loads were discretely westweether.

[Special to the National Republican.] RICHMOND, May a.—The contest in the Demo-cratic primaries in this city to-day resulted in breaking up the old line Conservatives' slate, and leaving the "ins" out in the cold. W. C. Carring-ton was selected as the candidate for mayor by 400 majority, and James M. Tyler for city ser-geant, (marshal.)

SAN PRANCISCO, May 5.—Advices from Sydney report severe carthquakes on March 20 in South Australia, and on April 11 in New Zealand. Some buildings were damaged in the former. No loss of life in reported.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE LAST DAY'S TROTTING

A FIELD OF NAGS WELL MET

NELLIE GRAY AND LADY MORRISON WIN

SADIE BELLE UPON THE TRACK

The day opened warm and bright yesterday

trotting, was larger than upon any day during the races. The trains took out large numbers of spectators, and many drove out, spite the choking rom dust they received the day before. The track was in better going condition than it has been during this meeting, and all the horses ap-peared in fine trim. In every-way the day was lecidedly the most pleasant of the four. The programme for the day, as published in the NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN, was incorrect, the mistake coing made unintentionally, and, in justice to Mr being made unintentionally, and, in justice to Air. Hill and to the public, we gladly make the disease houseable. Mr. Hill had erased the "free for all" and the class of 223 races, and had substituted in their stead an exhibition of trotting by the celebrated three-year-old cult Sadie Beile, and a special race between Nellie Gray and Ayer. But, through mistake, the original programme was published. However, the spectators were not disappointed, since both the exhibition of the

disappointed, since both the exhibition of the colt's trotting and the special race proved intensely interesting.

In the excellent manner in which the whole meeting has been conducted, and the very noticeable absence of the least thing objectionable to the best class of society of which the greater number of the spectators has been composed, the thanks of the community are due Mr. Hill, the worthy proprietor. Undoubtedly he will meet with even greater success at the running meeting, which begins on the 17th instant.

THE THEST RACE THE PIRST RACE

First Heat.—Several attempts were made before a good send-off was given, but when the word "go" was given the four trotters shot off in a fine manner, Heald's and Larain's heads passing the wire together. Morrison following in a length with Blue Mare at her heels. But Morrison's driver was teen return to my day and saveral had skipe

together, Morrison following in a length, with Biue Mare at her heels. But Morrison's driver was too anvious, and she made several bad skips at the first turn, Blue Mare coming up with her easily. Larain now shot ahead, and was neck and neck with Heald as they turned up the track, Morrison keeping her distance several lengths behind, but doing her prettiest. Blue Mare's driver using every effort to bring her to the front, and gaining slowly.

The horses all now strung out, each doing good trotting; Heald ahead a length, followed at about the same distances by Morrison and Blue Mare. This position they kept, with Heald gradually putting mere ground behind him, until they turned into the home-stretch. Morrison now commenced earnest work, and leaving Larain, with whom she was trotting neck and neck, flow past Heald, and amidst great excitement they thundered under the wire. Morrison the winner; Heald second, Larain third, and Blue Mare fourth. Time, 1233.

Second Heat.—"Go" was given, and away they clattered in a magnificent send off, with Heald leading, the others all abreast. But Morrison did her best, and took the lead at the first turn; Heald at her heels, and Larain a length behind, followed at the same distance by Hue Mare. Away they flew in this position, but the gallant Blue was gaining with tremenduous stride, when she broke and lost ground, while Heald passed Morrison, who broke on seeing her place in the lead taken. Her driver brough her to her work instantly, however, and new, as they turned homeward, a splendid race took place, Morrison rating under the wire first; Blue Mare next, the others almost abreast, but the judges put Heald as third, while cashed considerable sparring between the two drivers. Time, 230.

Third-Heal-—Another goodgetart, Heald ahead, Larsin next, Morrison third, and Blue Mare in

at her heels, Larain and Heald, two lengths apart, following a rod behind. Time, 2:33%.

THE COLT.

Sadie Belle, McConnell's three-year old sorrel mare, was now put upon the track. She was driven wretchedly, and, having had her shoes removed in the morning, her feet were too light. But in spite of these disadvantages she showed some wonderful trotting for a colt. Her light feet caused her to break so often that a half mile strotting could not be gotten until she had weights put upom her front hoofs. Then, after a good start, she scored with case a half mile in 1:15.

SPECIAL RACE.

The special race, between Nellie Gray and Ayer, was rung in, and betting upon the contesting horses grew lively.

First Best.—At "go" the horses started, with Ayer leading to the first line, where he made a break, allowing Nellie to overtake him. A fine race followed to the homestretch, the gray now leading, but Nellie woke to her duty and now came to the front, pressed hard by the gray horse, but the snowy mare clattered under the wire winner in 2:41.

Second Heat.—The word is given and off they

ner in 241.

Second Heat.—The word is given and off they fly. Ayer leading Nellie by half a length, but Nellie presses him so closely at the turn that he makes a bad break. First one then the other lead, searcely more than a neck apart, and the excitement grows intense as they shoot past the half mile post. Now they are head and head, but Ayer breaks again, giving Nellie the lead, which, with hard work, she maintains to the wire. Time, 2534.

Third Heat.—Again the word is given, and Ayer takes the lead by half a length, but Nellie comes Time, 2334.

Third Heat.—Again the word is given, and Ayer takes the lead by half a length, but Nellie comes neck and neek with him, which she keeps to the upper turn. She then falls a little behind, but on nearing the half mile does her best, and is soon gaining on Ayer, whom she overtakes as they enter the home stretch. Both horses here break, but Nellie fails to come to good work, and allows Ayer to come in leteurely, the winner of the heat in 247.

Fourth Heat.—Off they go, Nellie's head at Ayer's heels. Ayer increases his distance between them until the upper turn, when Nellie presses him closely, 'Ayer, however, Reepe his until the half mile is reached, and Nellie takes the front, causing him to leave his feet. This gave her the advantage, which she improved by leaving him so far behind that in his efforts to regain his place he broke again. Entering the home stretch Ayer gains upon her rapidly, and does fine tretting, but another break just before reaching home lets Nellie in the winner of the heat and race. Time, 2:44.

heat and race. Time, 2:44.

SUMMARY.

First race, for class of 2:22:
First heat—Morrison, 1; Heald, 2; Larian, 3; Blue Mare, 4.

Second heat—Morrison, 1; Heald, 2; Larian, 3; Blue Mare, 4.

Third heat—Blue Mare, 1; Morrison, 2; Larian, 3; Heald, 4.

Fourth heat—Morrison, 1; Blue Mare, 2; Larian, 3; Heald, 4.

Special race between Nellie Gray and Ayer:
First heat—Nellie, 1; Ayer, 2. Second heat—Nellie, 1; Ayer, 2. Third heat—Ayer, 1; Nellie, 2. Fourth heat—Nellie, 1; Ayer, 2.

Ohio Republican Campaign Club. Ohie Resublican Campaign Club.

Last evening a good number of the members of the Ohio Republican Campaign Club assembled at Gonzaga hall. Mr. J. F. Wilber pressided, and Mr. A. H. Pettibohe acted as secretary. After the regular routine business, Mr. R. E. Williams made the following resolution, which was laid over till the next meeting.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to consider the names of all persons now

wer till the next meeting.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to consider the names of all persons now charged to the State of Ohic, and prepare a list of only such persons as are bona fide residents of the State within the meaning and intent of the constitution of this club, and report the same to this association.

The resolution made at the last meeting to amend article three of the constitution, was laid upon the table. Mr. G. W. Frost offered the following resolution as a substitute for the amendment, which, according to the constitution it was laid over till the next meeting:

Resolved, That membership in this club shall be active and honorary; all Ohioans temporarily residing in Washington may become honorary members by subscribing to the constitution, although having no vote in the State, and thereby become entitled to all the privileges and duties of this club except voting.

Mr. Lewis Cliark, the person who furnished Mrs. Harriet Beccher Stowe with the principal character in her work entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and who was himself the personage of "George Harris," was introduced, and made an introsting address upon alavery; also expressed himself strongly in favor of the republican principles, advising the club to work with diligence and win the next campaign so wholly that the enemy would not try to rally again.

The Sollowing members were added to the executive committeet. T. B. Herton, George W. Richards, George W. Frost, B. F. Hawkes, Wm. R. Ramsey, L. King, and M. J. Hall. The following persons were received members to the association: T. P. Sine, Edward Fitch, T. B. Horton, W. Richards.

There being no other business, the meeting adjures.

Resume of Democratic Legislation-Pretended

JACKSON, Miss., April 20, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican:

DEAR SIR: After three months and a half of continual session our Winchester rifle Legislature has adjourned sine die. Having had more than a two thirds majority in both bodies the white lin rg

could enact any law they saw fit. They have gone. What is the result of their labors? During the campaign of last fall their mad bat-tle cry was, "Down with Republicanism, high taxation and oppression." They pretended that they were so grossly outraged with excessive taxes and Republican tyranny that they were warranted in committing any frauds or acts of personal vioin committing any frauds or acts of personal vio-lence that might be required to insure their polit-ical success and ascendancy. Early in the cam-paign the Aberdeen Examiner, a leading White League organ, said: "The present coatest is rather a revolution than a political campaign; it is rebellion if you see at to apply that term."

A PALES CRY OF OPPLESSION.

The results were made to believe that the op-

A PALSE CRY OF OFFRESSION.

The people were made to believe that the oppression they bere was simply insufferable, and that the Jonas-faced Lamas, who is all love and loyalty North and all hatred and sectionalism. South, declared the Ames government to be "the worst go vernment on the face of the globe." And why? Again, because it "robbed and impoverished the tax payers."

Now let us see how the record stands as made up by the "party of reform." I quote from the Jackson Clarion, the official organ and party mouth-piece. Speaking of the "act to reduce faces," it mays its principal features are as follows:

First. To refund the agricultural land scripfund in twenty years 5 per cent, bonds, and sets apart the money in the Treasury of that fund to support the asylum and deaf and dumb and blind institutions.

the seylum and deaf and dumb and blind institutions.

The reader will remember that the agricultural
college scrip fund is a sacred trust confided to the
State by the National Government solely for the
purpose designated in the title, and cannot be diverted from that use without a gross violation of
the terms upon which it was granted. The Hepublicans held and preserved it involate. The
Democrats no sooner get into power than they rob
the colleges to maintain the charitable insultutions of the State. For this purpose at least
one hundred and ten thousand dollars is required,
the lunate asylum alone requiring ninety thousand dollars a year. By this high-handed robbery
and the utter disregard of good faith with the
National Government, for which the Democracy
of Mississippi are noted, the taxpayers are this
year saved one hundred and ten thousand dollars,
and this is reform item No. 1.

MISAPPROPHATION OF TRUST FUNDS.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRUST FUNDS.

cent. In bonds due in 1870, thus retiring \$100,000 in. warrants.

The \$50,000 above mentioned was collected by a Republican administration to pay State bonds and interest thereon at maturity, and is a larger surplus than ever was known to be in the Treasury under Democratic rule. The whole amount is diverted to pay warrants of members and others of the faithful, and thus taking up \$100,000 which would etherwise have to be redeemed by taxes levied this year.

This is reform item No. 2. Next: REPUDIATION.

Here we have a wholesale repudiation of plighted faith—an old and familiar game, by the way—with the Migaissippi Democracy. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds will mature the lat of next January; the payment of one hundred thousand thereof is postponed till some indefinite fature period—an act of the most shameful treathery to the bondholders and a dilagraced upon the State that no Republican would have dreamed of committing. Yet such is Democratic reform in Mississippi—the saving of \$100,000 to the tax-payers this year—with a false show of relief, while it treasures up the debt, to be paid with accumulating interest, when the promises of last fall will not be so fresh in the minds of the people.

NO FREE SCHOOLS.

This is item No. 3. Next it repeals the two mill school tax and requires the distribution of liquor itenses, fines, forfeitures and land redemptions to counties for the support of the schools; providing, however, that if the fands so distributed shall be less than the two mill tax of 1875 the deficiency shall be made up from the general fund. tax of 1875 the deficiency shall be made up from the general fund.

The proceeds of liquor licenses, fines, &c.gwill about equal the two-mill State tax heretofore levied for school purposes. By an amendment to the constitution adopted by the Republicans last year the proceeds of licenses and fines becomes available at once, instead of making a permanent fund of which the interest alone could be used. But the two-mill tax did not wholly meet the wants for educational purposes, and a local tax, as large or larger, was permitted by the old law, as large or larger, was permitted by the old law, as large or larger, was permitted by the old law, as large or larger, was permitted by the old law, as larger of the law, notwith standing the apparent display of friendship for free schools, and their loud boast that they would give the people larger and better schools than they had had, they have actually out the schools down to less than two months a year, and left them wholly dependent on liquor licenses and criminal fines for support.

The Democratic party thus makes good one promise, while it breaks another and takes two mills from the general levy, but leaves the children in ignorance and idleness. This is reform item No. 4.

TAXATION PRACTICALLY INCREASED.

TAXATION PRACTICALLY INCREASED.

Again: Lastly, the most important item to the taxpayers, it reduces the general tax three and a half mills, making the entire State tax six and a half mills, gainst nine and one-fourth last year—with an absolute guarantee of a further reduction next year.

And the net result of all this masterly economy is three and a half mills! The wonder is, seeing how they proceeded from item to item, that they had any occasion for a tax at all. But it appears that their necessities still required the levy of six and a half mills against nine and a quarter mills last year.

It is estimated that the levy of a mill will realize to the State \$100,000. Now let us see how the reduction of 3½ mills corresponds with the misappropriations, repudiations, and pretended restrictions above specified.

SUMMARY.

200,000 00 Total..... These are big figures to parade before the easily gulled followers of Democracy, and the Democratic press of Mississippi are making the best use of them to deceive the people; but when examined closely are found to be fraudulent and dishonorable. But having made use of the funds, as above stated, the accumulation of Republican rule, they should in fact have reduced the taxes at least five mills instead of three and a haif mills, so that, unctically, expenditures are higher than under-

WRITE LINE MALICE AND OFFRESSION.

Such are some of the beauties of the economid and financial legislation of the "Reform Legislature"—the labors of an insufferably protracted session. In conclusion, I may say that these Solons, most of whom were here by no right or title but such as was secured by intimidation, outrage and brutality, as a body, constituted the most unscrupulous and irresponsible legislature that ever assembled in the State. Having violated all law, human and divine, by their election, they were prepared to respect the principles of neither in their partisan schemes, and the result is a system of enactments more tyrannical, oppressive, hypocritical and shameless than have ever characterized a civilized people. Every public interest has been subordinated to the one ruling passion of perpetuating the power of the Democratic party, and there has been no scrupic as to the means employed. Of these I shall speak in my next letter. WRITE LINE MALICE AND OPPRESSION.

AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre-"Rose Michel"-Last Par-

National Theatre—"Rose Michel"—Last Performances.

There will be two representations of this grand drams to-day—the first a matinee at 2 o'clock; the second—the last—at 8. We have given the story of the play, and have expressed freely our bonest opinion regarding the extraordinary personation of Miss Rose Etyinge. In the constellation of great artists living and passed away, of whom we have been the delighted auditors, we remember no more brilliant fair than this great. tion of great artists living and passed away, of whom we have been the delighted auditors, we remember no more brilliant star than this great actress, who enchains, commands, and fascinates her audience by her grand and poetic conception of this character, and complete mastery of expression in readering it. It is a perfect picture from first to last. In order fully to appreciate the fervor of the imagination of the mother and her wondrous fidelity to her child, it should be recollected that in those days ignountious disgrace attached, not only to the felon and assussin, but to their entire families.

If the heroic woman could have made her child yield her lover she would have sacrificed her husband to the cause of justice; but when satisfied separation from her betrothed would cause the death of Louise, she determined to suffer death herself, and allow an innocent young nobleman to be described also, to secure the happiness of her only daughter. It is difficult in this generation of individuality, where each person is judged for what his ancestors were. The wondrous power of Misse Eytinge is shown in the faultiless conception of the contending feelings and emotions of the devoted mother when brought into rivalry with duty to a benefactress and to the cause of justice.

Miltonian Tableaux.

This interesting and instructive exhibition will rainals in the city only to-day, and will be open to the public this afternoon and evening. Those that have witnessed the pictures are highly pleased with the lesson portrayed, and feel satisfied that the entertainment will commend itself to the appreciation of the citizens generally. They represent in part Milton's incomparable poem of "Paradise Lost," and from the raising of the curtain in the garden of Eden to the seens of the streets of the New Jerusalem, which terminates the exhibition, the audience is held almost spell-bound by the fascination the tableaux throw about them. A visit will amply repay any one, and the opportunity should not be lost of winnessing so fine a collection of instructive pictures.

"I mean murder, damn you, I mean murd were the closing words of a letter sent in Des by a woman to a man; and she really means is dur, for on the next day she shot at him in